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MAY 2.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the chair.

Fifty persons present.

A paper entitled "Observations on the Japanese Salamander, *Cryptobranchus maximus* (Schlegel)" by Henry C. Chapman, M. D., was presented for publication.

MAY 9.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the chair.

Forty-seven persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication:—

"Observations on Vallonia," by Dr. V. Sterki.

"Some new and little-known Palæozoic and Jurassic Fishes," by Edw. D. Cope.

The death of J. GIBBONS HUNT, M. D. on the 29th ult., having been announced at the last meeting the following minute submitted by a committee appointed for the purpose was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the members of this Academy have learned with profound sorrow of the death of their late associate, PROFESSOR J. GIBBONS HUNT, M. D., who, as one of the founders of the Biological and Microscopical Section of the Academy and the first Professor appointed by the Academy under its by-laws, as amended a few years since, to the Chair of Histology and Microscopical Technology, has rendered lasting services to the Society that are held in grateful remembrance by his associates.

That we also give expression to our sense of appreciation of the late Professor Hunt as a pioneer teacher and master in the most refined methods of modern microscopical research, for which, however, owing to his native modesty and reserve, he never received a large share of popular recognition, though known throughout the country to all specialists for the important improvements and discoveries in technique, by means of which he had enlarged the possibilities of a science but little cultivated amongst us when he began his work upward of thirty years ago. That we vividly recall the

power and grace with which he could paint in spoken or written words, the aspects and moods of that world of nature, great and small, in field and forest, that he so dearly loved and enjoyed with all the sincerity and philosophical sobriety of an Emerson. That these traits and his readiness also to offer advice and help to beginners in the fields of animal and vegetable histology (in both of which he was a deservedly recognized authority), his uniform kindness of manner, uprightness and purity of character, have endeared his memory to his fellow-members of the Academy.

Cretaceous Ammonites and other Fossils near Moorestown, N. J. Their stratigraphic position shown by an Artesian Well Section at Maple Shade, N. J. Incidental reference to Water Horizons.—LEWIS WOOLMAN stated that during the fall of 1892 there had been placed in his hands for identification by Joseph Walton of Moorestown, N. J., an interesting set of cretaceous fossils collected by him at the clay pits belonging to A. A. Reeve upon the left bank of the north branch of the Pensauken Creek, two miles very slightly south of west from Moorestown station and between Maple Shade and Lenola stations on the Burlington County R. R.

The fossils are mainly in the form of casts, and are remarkably well-preserved in comparison with similar fossils from other localities in the State.

The most noticeable among them are two species of *Ammonites* each about twelve inches in diameter, being considerably larger than any of the same species now in the Academy's collection from the State of New Jersey, though there are in the Museum two individuals of one of the forms from the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal that measure respectively 16 and 18 inches across.

The number of species collected by Joseph Walton numbered twenty-three, all mollusks except one—an *Echinus*.

More recently visits to the locality have been made by C. W. Johnson with a class from the Wagner Institute, by Prof. A. Heilprin with the Academy's Geological Class and by the speaker accompanied by Professors Smock and Salisbury.

These parties collectively obtained not only all the molluskan forms found by Joseph Walton but also forty-two additional ones mostly of the smaller forms. This makes the total number of species of mollusks sixty-four.

There were also found fish remains consisting of teeth belonging to the genus *Pycnodus*, and also undeterminable fragments of bones and portions of crab's claws together with considerable lignite. The latter was in some cases much bored by the *Teredo* and the cavities frequently lined with minute crystals of iron pyrites. A number of specimens of *Martesia cretacea* showing the shell were also found in burrows they had themselves made in the wood.